

ТНУПЕЛ', Ya.A.

Some results of spectrophotometric observations of Uranus. Trudy
Sekt. astrobot. AN Kazakh. SSR 8:176-180 '60. (MIRA 13:12)
(Uranus (Planet)—Spectra)

SOV/35-59-8-6461

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Astronomiya i Geodeziya, 1959,
Nr 8, p 52

AUTHOR: Teyfel', Ya.A.

TITLE: Equivalent Widths of CH₄ Absorption Bands in Uranus^v Spectrum

PERIODICAL: Astron. tsirkulyar, 1958, September 18, Nr 195, p 9

ABSTRACT: Several spectrograms of Uranus were obtained with an ASP-9 spectrograph mounted on an AZT-7 telescope. The widths of methane absorption bands in the visual range of spectrum at $\lambda \lambda$ 5430, 5760 and 6190 were determined from six spectrograms. No correlation was detected between equivalent widths and solar activity.

V.P.F.

Card 1/1

TEYFEL', V.G.; TEYFEL', Ya.A.

Experience in the spectrophotometry of Saturn. Trudy Sekts.
astrobot.AN Kazakh SSR 7:64-68 '59. (MIRA 13:5)
(Saturn(Planet)--Spectra)

69866
SOV/35-59-9-7245

3. 1550

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Astronomiya i Geodeziya, 1959, Nr 9, p 60 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Teyfel', Ya.A.

TITLE: On the 6190 Å CH_4 Absorption Band in $\sqrt{\text{Saturn}}$'s Spectrum

PERIODICAL: Astron. tsirkulyar, 1958, Feb 25, Nr 189, pp 9 - 10

ABSTRACT: In the spectra of Saturn, obtained in Alma-Ata in 1957 with the AZT-7 meniscus telescope with a magnifying fitting, the contour of the λ 6190 CH_4 absorption band for the zone near the center of the planet's disk was measured. The results are expressed in the form of the equivalent width of the band W and the depth of absorption R.

1957 g	W	R	S
16 - 17	23.4	0.340	4651
17 - 18	19.1	0.293	5324
18 - 19	13.4	0.265	6598
19 - 20	10.3	0.200	7479
28 - 29	18.7	0.340	5462

Card 1/2

✓

69866

SOV/35-59-9-7245

On the 6190 A CH_4 Absorption Band in Saturn's Spectrum

A relation was noticed between the equivalent width W and the area of sun spots S .

I.I. Lebedeva

4

Card 2/2

TEYFEL', V.G.

Spectrophotometry of Vesta. Astron. tsir. no.195:3-5 S '58.
(MIRA 12:12)

1.Sektor astrobotaniki AN KazSSR, Alma-Ata.
(Planets, Minor)

TEYFEL', V.G.

Intensity distribution on jupiter's disk in methane absorption
bands. Astron. tsir. no.201:3-4 Ap '59. (MIRA 13:2)

1.Sektor astrobotaniki AN KazSSR, Alma-Ata.
(Jupiter (Planet)--Spectra)

3.1250
3.1550

67893

SOV/31-60-2-12/25

3(1)

AUTHOR: Teyfel', V.G.

TITLE: Color Contrasts on the Surface of the Moon in the Visible Part of the Spectrum

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Akademii nauk Kazakhskoy SSR, 1960, Nr 2, pp 77-84 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This is an account of the results of systematic spectrophotometric lunar observations carried out since 1956 by the author at the Observatoriya Sektora astrobotaniki AN KazSSR (Observatory of the Astrobotany Department of the AS KazSSR). A mirror-lens, 200 mm AZT-7 telescope of the D.D. Maksutov system, equipped with a single prism ASP-9 slot spectrograph with a dispersion of 143 Å/mm around H_{γ} , was used to photograph the spectra of parts of the Moon's surface. A part of the Moon in the Mare Vaporum (selenographic coordinates

Card 1/5

$\varphi = +13^{\circ}, 0, \lambda = +5^{\circ}, 0$) was taken as a bearing

67893

SOV/31-60-2-12/25

Color Contrasts on the Surface of the Moon in the Visible Part
of the Spectrum

for the spectrophotometric linkage. Figure 1 shows the position of the slot of the spectrograph projected onto the parts investigated. The spectral curves constructed between wavelengths 390-620 m in relation to the spectrum of the bearing area show most clearly the variations in the spectral reflectivity of lunar formations in the visible part of the spectrum. In all, 610 spectrograms of 90 areas of the Moon were made: for each area a spectral curve was educed as the average of the results of measurements from 6-8 spectrograms. Figure 2 shows curves corresponding to those areas which have the greatest color diversity. The range of the spectral characteristics is very slight. The small distortions in the curves are mostly due to measurement errors. Only the Mare Imbrium and a few other areas have perceptibly weaker brightness in ultraviolet rays.

Card 2/5

67893

SOV/31-60-2-12/25

Color Contrasts on the Surface of the Moon in the Visible Part
of the Spectrum

Thus the relative spectrophotometric gradient and color index may be used for a quantitative expression of the color variations. A series of equations developing this is given. The spectrograms were measured on an MF-4 registering microphotometer across dispersion in wavelengths 440 and 550 m μ . Thus the photometric profiles were obtained in monochromatic rays. In every area of the Moon it was possible to distinguish up to 25 individual sections, for which the color indexes were determined as the average from the measurements of 10-14 spectrograms. On this basis a catalogue of the color characteristics of 262 sections has been compiled. The characteristics vary from +0^m.76 to +0^m.97. ✓

Card 3/5

67893

SOV/31-60-2-12/25

Color Contrasts on the Surface of the Moon in the Visible Part
of the Spectrum

The histogram (Fig 3) for the color distribution of points on the land masses of the Moon shows two maxima. If this were actually the case, it would mean that the substance of which the outer crust of the land masses consists is not everywhere the same. Although the color range for both seas and land masses is similar, the shape of the distribution curves varies, that for the land masses declining towards smaller values of CE much more sharply than that for the seas. The main color distribution maxima practically coincide in both cases, i.e. most points on the seas and land

masses are associated with values $CI = 0^m.82-$

$0^m.83$. The land masses, however, have a sharper maximum than the seas. The author compares his data with those obtained by N.P. Barabashov and A.T. ✓

Card 4/5

67893

SOV/31-60-2-12/25

Color Contrasts on the Surface of the Moon in the Visible Part
of the Spectrum

Chekirda [Ref 11] and L.N. Radlova [Ref 12],
stating that the conclusions are the same. There
are 1 diagram, 1 set of graphs, 1 set of histograms,
4 tables and 12 references, of which 10 are Soviet,
1 German and 1 French.

Card 5/5

✓

TEYFEL', V.G.

Relation of color and brightness for lunar surface areas.
Astron. tsir. no.194:11-13 Ag '58. (MIRA 12:12)

1.Sektor astrobotaniki AN KazSSR, Alma-Ata.
(Moon--Surface)

TEYFEL', V.G.

Spectral differences of lunar surface areas. Astron. tsir. no.196:
5-6 0 '58, (MIRA 12:12)

1.Sektor astrobotaniki AN KazSSR, Alma-Ata.
(Moon--Spectra)

12

3(1)

AUTHOR: Teyfel', V.G.

SOV/33-36-1-14/31

TITLE: On Normal Colour Indices and the Dependence Colour-Brightness for Regions of the Lunar Surface

PERIODICAL: Astronomicheskii zhurnal, 1959, Vol 36, Nr 1, pp 114-120 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Using measurements carried out in 1956-1958 in the Sektor astrobotaniki Akademii nauk Kaz SSR (Sector of Astrobotany, AS Kaz SSR) by a telescope of D.D. Maksutov, the author has published a catalogue of normal colour indices of 262 small regions of the lunar surface [Ref 3]. This catalogue permits a conclusion on the upper limit of colour contrasts on the lunar surface in the system of normal colour indices within the limits $+0^m.76 - 0^m.97$ under the assumption that the colour index of the comparison star α Aurigae is $+0^m.82$. The obtained mean colour index is $+0^m.85$. The author confirms the relation between the colour and brightness of details of the lunar

Card 1/2

On Normal Colour Indices and the Dependence

SOV/33-36-1-14/31

· Colour-Brightness for Regions of the Lunar Surface

surface. The author mentions papers of N.P.Barabashov and A.T.Chekirda [Ref 4,5,6] and N.N.Radlova [Ref 7,8], and lunar photographs of I.K.Koval'.

There are 2 tables, 8 figures, and 8 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Sektor astrobotaniki Akademii nauk Kaz SSR (Sector of Astrobotany, AS Kaz SSR)

Card 2/2

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geografiya, 1957, Nr 7,
p 53

AUTHORS: Chistyakov, V. F., Teyfel', V. G.

TITLE: The Nature of Silver Clouds (Nekotoryye voprosy
prirody serebristyykh oblakov)

PERIODICAL: Byul. Vses. astron.-geod. o-va, 1956, Nr 19, pp 17-30

ABSTRACT: Teyfel' reports the results of his observations of
silvery clouds (SC), conducted from 1949 to 1953. He
presents data on the frequency of their appearance,
on their structural peculiarities, and on their in-
tensity. His study offers certain postulates about
the SC luminescence and on their relation to the solar
activity. It is the authors' opinion that the study
of angular elevations of the visible upper SC border
will provide a means for ascertaining the SC lumi-
nescence. Observations of the visible upper border

Card 1/2

14-57-7-14600

The Nature of Silver Clouds (Cont.)

show fluctuations in the height of A ray's passage over the earth's surface. This height depends upon changes in solar activity, which coincide with the alleged fluctuations in the altitude of the effective ozone layer. No dependence of the SC intensity upon solar activity was detected. For this reason the authors postulate that the appearance of water vapor in the SC zone is caused mainly by factors of terrestrial origin and not by corpuscular emission from the sun. A bibliography of 17 titles is included.

No name

Card 2/2

TEYFAL', V.G.

Normal color indices and color-brightness dependence for areas
on the lunar surface. Astron.sbur. 36 no.1:114-120 Ja-F '59.
(MIRA 12:4)

1. Sektor astrobotaniki AN KazSSR.
(Moon—Surface)

TEYFEL, V.G.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/1836

3(1)

Akademiya nauk Kazakhskoy SSR. Sektor astrobotaniki

Trudy, t. 5 (Transactions of the Astrobotanical Sector, Kazakh SSR. Academy of Sciences, Vol. 5) Alma-Ata, Izd-vo AN Kazakhskoy SSR, 1957. 1,100 copies printed.

Eds.: L.S. Rzhondkovskaya and D.M. Glazyrina; Tech. Ed.: Z.P. Rorokina; Editorial Board: Sh.P. Darchiya, K.I. Kozlova (Secretary), N.I. Suvorov (Deputy Resp. Ed.), and G.A. Tikhov (Resp. Ed.).

PURPOSE: This book is intended for scientists engaged in the fields of astrobotany and astronomy.

COVERAGE: The book comprises 20 articles which deal primarily with spectrophotometry as a means for determining the absorption of light by plants. It also contains a short review of the foreign publications on astrobotany which, according to the publisher, has already grown into the more extensive domain of astrobiology.

Card 1/4

Transactions of the Astrobotanical Sector (Cont.)

SOV/1836

Photos and charts accompany each article. No personalities are mentioned. Bibliography follows each article.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Tikhov, G.A. On the Article "Explanation of the Color of Mars by the Spectral Properties of Its Atmosphere" by N.A. Kozyrev	3
Kozlova, K.I., and Yu.V. Glagolevskiy, The Catalog of Star color in Kapteyn's Selected Areas Nos. 92-109, Obtained With a Longitudinal Spectrograph	6
Glagolevskiy, Yu.V. Explanation of the Characteristics a, e, and p on the Scale of the Longitudinal Spectrograph	42
Glagolevskiy, Yu.V., The Three-Stage Longitudinal Spectrograph	44
<u>Teyfel', V.G.</u> Noctilucent Cloud	59
Kozlova, K.I. Evaluation of the Observations of Mars According to the Sketches Made by G.A. Tikhov in 1918, 1920, and 1948	83

Card 2/4

Transactions of the Astrobotanical Sector (Cont.)	SOV/1836
Kozlova, K.I. A Spectrophotometric Study of the Reflection of the Closest Ultraviolet Rays by Plants	110
Suvorov, N.I. The Problem of Organic Evolution in the Modern Study of Planets	118
Darchiya, Sh.P. Comparing Spectral Brightness of Certain Plants in East Pamir and Batumi	126
Perevertun, M.P. The Spectral - Reflecting Property of Certain Type of Plants Within the Range of 650-1200 $m\mu$	134
Stanko, S.A. Study of the Anthocyan Pigments in Monochromatic Rays	149
Stanko, S.A. Relationship Between the Solar Energy Passed Through Plant Leaves and the Color of the Flowers of Those Plants	162
Darchiya, Sh.P., A.Kh. Kurmayeva, and V.G. Klinger. Comparing the Spectral Brightness of Live and Torn-Off Plant Leaves	174

Card 3/4

Transactions of the Astrobotanical Sector (Cont.)	SOV/1836
Semenenko, A.D. The Dynamics of Spectral Brightness in Blanched Plants	187
Semenenko, A.D. The Spectral Reflective Property of Tomatoes Subjected to the Hydroponic Nutrition on the Leaf Extracts From Other Plants	199
Suslov, A.K. The Philosophical Foundation of the Problem of Life on Another Planet	207
Sokolova, V.S. The Spectral Method for Determining the Absorption of Light by a Live Leaf	212
Parshina, Z.S. Biogenetic Changeability of the Absorption Band of Chlorophyll in Higher Plants	221
Bedenko, V.P. Light Passage Through the Leaves and Flowers of Certain Plants Within the Range of 436 - 726 $m\mu$	228
Sredinskiy, S.N. The Color of the Developing Vegetation and Its Significance	242
Foreign Reports on Astrobiology	246
AVAILABLE: Library of Congress	
Card 4/4	MM/ad 6-19-59

TEYEL', V.G.

Normal indexes of color for lunar features. Astron. tsir. no.192:21-23
My '58. (MIRA 11:10)

1. Sektor astrobotaniki AN KazSSR, Alma-Ata.
(Moon--Surface)

TEYFEL', V. G., A. N. SERGEYEVA, N. P. BARABASHOV, V. I. YEZERSKIY, V. A. PELORETS
and T. A. POLOZHENTSEVA

"The Determination of Color Contrasts on the Surface of the Moon by Means
of ^OPhotographic Spectrophotometry."

Report presented at the Plenary Meeting of the Committee of Planetary Physics,
Council of Astronomers, Khar'kov, 20-22 May 1958.
(Vest. Ak Nauk SSSR, 1958, No. 8, p. 113-114)

TEYFEL', V.G. (Alma-Ata).

~~Aurora borealis~~ in Alma-Ata. Astron. tsir. no. 185:25 0 '57.
(MIRA 11:4)

(Auroras)

KUPO, I.D. (Alma-Ata); TEYFEL', V.G. (Alma-Ata).

Observations of Arend-Roland's comet (1956 a) at the Sector of
Astrobotany of the Academy of Sciences of the Kazakh S.S.R.
Astron. tsir. no.188:5-7 Ja '58. (MIRA 11:6)
(Comets--1956)

KUPO, I.D.; TSYFEL', V.G.

Spectrum of Arend-Roland's comet (1956 h). Astron. tsir. no.187:8-9
D '57. (MIRA 11:6)

1. Sektor astrobotaniki AN KazSSR, Alma-Ata.
(Comets--1956)

TEYFEL', V.G.; TBYFEL', Ya.A.

Observations of Mrkos' comet (1957 d) in Shcherbakovo. Astron.tsir.
no.186:8-9 N '57. (MIRA 11:4)

1. Sektor astrobotaniki AN KazSSR, Alma-Ata.
(Comets--1957)

Teyfel, V.G.

KUPO, I.D.; Teyfel, V.G.

"Anomalous" tail of Arend-Roland's comet. Astron. tsir. no. 186:13-15
M '57. (MIRA 11:4)

1. Sektor astrobotaniki AN KazSSR, Alma-Ata.
(Comets--1957)

3.1520

SOV/35-59-9-7244⁶⁸⁶⁵

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Astronomiya i Geodeziya, 1959, Nr 9, p 60 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Teyfel', V.G., Teyfel', Ya.A.

TITLE: A Trial Spectrophotometry²⁰ of Saturn¹²

PERIODICAL: Astron. tsirkulyar, 1958, Jan 11, Nr 188, pp 14 - 16

ABSTRACT: At the Observatory of the Sector of Astrobotany AS KazSSR, in June 1957, the spectra of sections of Jupiter and Saturn were obtained with the aid of an AZT-7 telescope, a magnifying camera and an ASP-9 spectrograph. The width of the spectrum of Saturn and its ring equalled 2 mm. The microphotograms were measured on the MF-4 apparatus within the limits from 400 - 590 m μ at 10 m μ intervals. Tables are given of the ratios of monochromatic intensities of the ring and edges of the disk to the intensity of the center and the ratios of the intensities of the brightest zone of the ring to the intensity in the center in different rays. The absolute values of the color indices of the same sections of the planet and its ring were obtained by comparing them with the η Oph spectrum. The obtained data are contained within the limits from +0^m.76 (E - the ring), and +1^m.28 (center of the disk).

Card 1/1

I.I. Lebedeva

4

3. 1550

69866
SOV/35-59-9-7245

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Astronomiya i Geodeziya, 1959, Nr 9, p 60 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Teyfel', Ya.A.

TITLE: On the 6190 Å CH_4 Absorption Band in ²Saturn's Spectrum

PERIODICAL: Astron. tsirkulyar, 1958, Feb 25, Nr 189, pp 9 - 10

ABSTRACT: In the spectra of Saturn, obtained in Alma-Ata in 1957 with the AZT-7 meniscus telescope with a magnifying fitting, the contour of the λ 6190 CH_4 absorption band for the zone near the center of the planet's disk was measured. The results are expressed in the form of the equivalent width of the band W and the depth of absorption R.

1957 g	W	R	S
16 - 17	23.4	0.340	4651
17 - 18	19.1	0.293	5324
18 - 19	13.4	0.265	6598
19 - 20	10.3	0.200	7479
28 - 29	18.7	0.340	5462

Card 1/2

✓

69866

On the 6190 A CH_4 Absorption Band in Saturn's Spectrum

SOV/35-59-9-7245

A relation was noticed between the equivalent width W and the area of sun spots S .

I.I. Lebedeva

4

Card 2/2

TEYFEL', Ya.A.

Equivalent widths of CH_4 absorption bands in Uranus' spectrum.
Astron. tsir. no.195:9 S '58. (MIRA 12:12)

1.Sektor astrobotaniki AN KazSSR, Alma-Ata.
(Uranus (Planet)--Spectra))

Teyfel', Ya. A.

TEYFEL', V.G.; TEYFEL', Ya.A.

Observations of Mrkos' comet (1957 d) in Shcherbakovo. Astron.tsir.
no.186:8-9 N '57. (MIRA 11:4)

1. Sektor astrobotaniki AN KazSSR, Alma-Ata.
(Comets--1957)

TEYFEL' Ya.A.

The CH₄ 6190 Å absorption band in the spectrum of Saturn. Astron.
tsir. no.189:9-10 F '58. (MIRA 11:8)

1.Sektor astrobotaniki, Alma-Ata.
(Saturn (Planet)--Spectra)

YALOMITSYANU, Mircha[Jalomicianu, M.]; DUVAN, Kseniya[Duvan, X.];
STERESCU, Petre[Sterescu, P.]; TEYKA, T.[Tejca, T.] (Bukharest)

Comparative viscosimetry of the blood serum and plasma as a
rapid diagnostic test in epidemic hepatitis. Terap. 34 no.1:
76-79 '62. (MIRA 15:7)

(HEPATITIS, INFECTIOUS) (VISCOSIMETRY)
(BLOOD--EXAMINATION)

TEYKH, M. (Chekhoslovakiya)

Synthesis of uric acid (history: from Scheele to Gorbachevskii).
Trudy Inst.ist.est.i tekhn. 35:212-244 '61. (MIRA 14:9)
(Uric acid)

POLAND/Organic Chemistry. Synthetic Organic Chemistry. C

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 21, 1958, 70814.

Author : Tseller, Leshchinsky, Radonevich, Teykhert.

Inst :

Title : Synthesis of Phenol and Acetone from Cumene. II.
First Work in the Preparation of Synthetic Cumene
by the Method of an Acid Alkylation of Benzene
With Propylene on a Phosphoric Acid catalyst. Tseller.
III. Oxidation of Cumene to Cumene Hydroperoxide in an
Emulsion.

Orig Pub: Przem. Chem., 1957, 13, No 12, 701-703, 703-708.

Abstract: A study was conducted on a cumene (I) preparation
by the gas phase alkylation of benzene (II) with
propylene (III) over a phosphoric acid catalyst
(IV). In the first experiments the dehydration of

Card : 1/5

44

POLAND/Organic Chemistry. Synthetic Organic Chemistry.

G

Abs Jour: Ref. Zhur-Khimiya, No 21, 1958, 70814.

isopropyl alcohol (V) over a catalyst consisting of 50% Al_2O_3 + 50% kaolin (VI) at 390-400°C, (yield 97%), was carried out in the same apparatus simultaneously with the alkylation of II with the obtained III over IV. The lower part of the apparatus was charged with 1.9 liters of IV and the upper part with 800 ml of VI. The temperature in the upper part was 350-400°C, and in the lower part 300°C. (30 atm.). The mixture of II and V was delivered at a rate of 600 ml/hour; the yield of the alkyl derivatives was ~20%. In subsequent experiments, both steps of the process were conducted over IV in the same apparatus with the temperature of the upper part being 390-400°C, and that of the lower part being 300-340°C, while main-

Card : 2/5

POLAND/Organic Chemistry. Synthetic Organic Chemistry.

G

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 21, 1958, 70814.

taining a rate of 850 ml per hour per 2 liters of catalyst, with a molar ratio of II : V being 3 : 1 ; the yield of I was 90% (in respect to the reacted II), n_D^{20} 1.4911, d_4^{20} 0.867 (after sulfuric acid purification and distillation). After ten days of operation the activity of IV did not change.

III. A study was made on the oxidation of I with oxygen at 75-95°C ($\pm 1^\circ\text{C}$) to the hydroperoxide of I (VII) in a 50% aqueous emulsion in the presence of sodium carbonate and the stearates of Ca, Na, Mn, Co or Cu. The oxidation was carried out in a glass reactor (200 ml volume), equipped with a spiral condenser and a jacket through which preheated oil was continuously pumped. The following various samples of I were oxidized:

Card : 2/5

45

POLAND/Organic Chemistry. Synthetic Organic Chemistry.

G

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 21, 1958, 70814.

- 1) those obtained by a sulfate alkylation of II with V at normal pressure,
- 2) those obtained by alkylation in a gas phase under pressure (plant production),
- 3) a regenerated I after oxidation.

The oxidation rate of I is affected by its purity, by the ratio of I to water, by the rate of oxygen delivery, and by temperature. The optimum conditions for work on pure I (b.p. 152.4° C., n_D^{20} 1.4904, d_4^{20} 0.8615) are: 85° C, ratio of I to water = 1:2, rate of oxygen supply is 20 liters per 100 ml of I per hour, the emulsifier is sodium stearate. The concentration of VII in a reaction mixture

Card : 4/5

POLAND/Organic Chemistry. Synthetic Organic Chemistry.

G

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 21, 1958, 70814.

reaches 62% after 30 hours. Communication I, see:
R. Zh. Khim., 1958, 51190.

Card : 5/5

46

8 (3)

SOV/112-57-5-10167

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Elektrotekhnika, 1957, Nr 5, p 84 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Teykhman, L. F.

TITLE: Voltage Selection for Industrial-Plant Networks
(O vybore napryazheniya setey promyshlennykh predpriyatiy)

PERIODICAL: Sb. tr. obshchetekhn. kafedry. Leningr. tekhnol. in-t kholodil'n.
prom-sti, 1956, Nr 12, pp 205-210

ABSTRACT: Engineering-and-economic estimates of industrial 380/220- and 500-v networks reveal their equivalence. At 500 v, copper requirements are reduced by only 5-6% as compared to the 380 v alternate. It is mentioned that using 380 v enables one to supply motor and lighting loads jointly, which simplifies the system operation. From a safety-engineering standpoint and on grounds of the simplicity of equipment manufacture, the 380-v alternate is more desirable than 500 v. It is recommended that the voltage of 380/220 v alone be adopted for industrial-plant networks.

A.D.R.

Card 1/1

TEYKHMAN, L. F.

May 50

USSR/Electricity - Networks, Municipal
Distribution

"On A. A. Glasunov's Article, 'Methods for Technical Development and Modernization of Electrical Networks of Large Cities in the Soviet Union,'" Docent A. N. Dmitriyev, Cand Tech Sci, Leningrad Elec Eng Inst; A. I. Sandler, Cand Tech Sci, Ivanovo Power Eng Inst imeni Lenin, M. I. Medvedskiy, Engr, Mosstroiroyekt, L. F. Teykman, Engr, Elec Networks sec, Leningrad Div VNITOE; Prof A. A. Glasunov, Dr Tech Sci, Moscow Power Eng Inst imeni Molotov

"Elektrichestvo" No 5, pp 75-78

Authors state views on controversial points in subject article and Glasunov replies to criticism. [For summary of Glasunov's original article, see CO-W-12717.]

PA 167T15

FDB

SUVOROVSKAYA, N.A., doktor tekhn.nauk; VOSKRESENSKAYA, M.M., kand.tekhn.nauk;
MEL'NIKOVA, T.A., inzh.; Prinimal uchastiye TEYKHMAN, N.V.,
starshiy laborant

Determination of lithium in products containing both lithium and
beryllium. Nauch. soob. IGD 16:23-25 '62. (MIRA 16:8)
(Lithium)

TEYKHMAN, Yu.

Accelerators with a vertically increasing field. Atom. energ.
12 no.6:475-482 Je '62. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Institut vakuumnov elektroniki, Chekhoslovatskaya Akademiya nauk,
Praga.

(Particle accelerators)

TEYKOVTSSEV, N.D.; STROCHKOV, A.A.; POTAPOV, I.V.

Hinged crank switch locks. Put' i put.khoz. 5 no.7:18-19
Jl '61. (MIRA 14:8)

(Railroads--Switches)

TEYKOVTSYV, P. D.

Technology

Dispatching office control of cotton textile mills, Moskva, Gizlegprom 1951.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, December 1952. UNCLASSIFIED

SOV/112-59-3-4281

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Elektrotehnika, 1959, Nr 3, p 4 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Teykovtsev, P. D.

TITLE: Contribution of Inventors and Efficiency-Suggestion Authors of Leningrad
Textile Industries to the Cause of Technical Progress
(Vklad izobretateley i ratsionalizatorov leningradskikh tekstil'nykh
predpriyatiy v delo tekhnicheskogo progressa)

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Tekstil'n. prom-st', L., Sel'khozgiz, 1957, pp 39-62

ABSTRACT: Bibliographic entry.

Card 1/1

TEYKOVTSSEV, P.D.

Scientific and technical research carried out by Leningrad textile
workers. Tekst.prom. 18 no.4:72 Ap '58. (MIRA 11:4)
(Leningrad--Textile research)

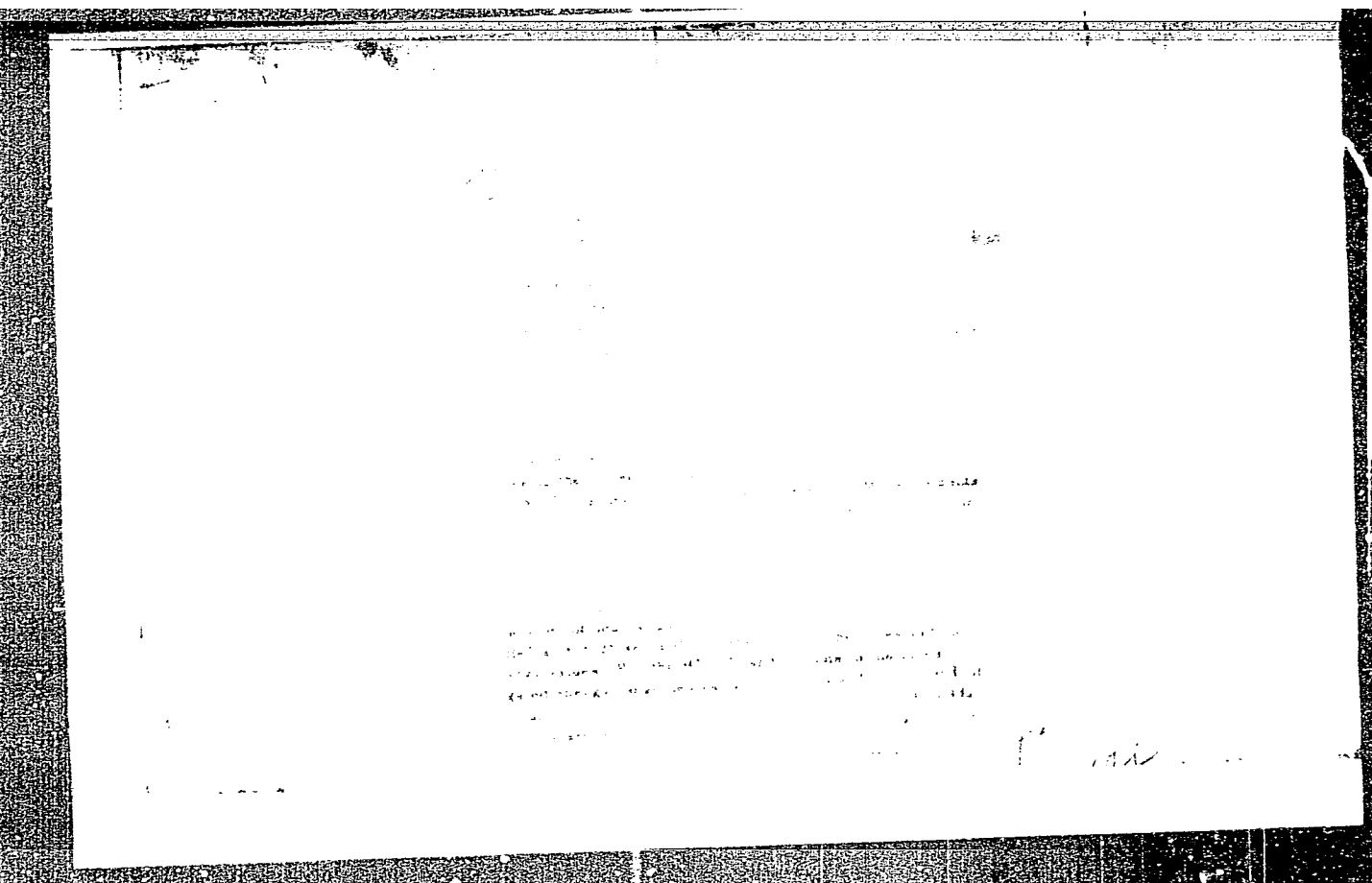
TEYLE

POLAND/Microbiology - Medical and Veterinary
Microbiology

F-6

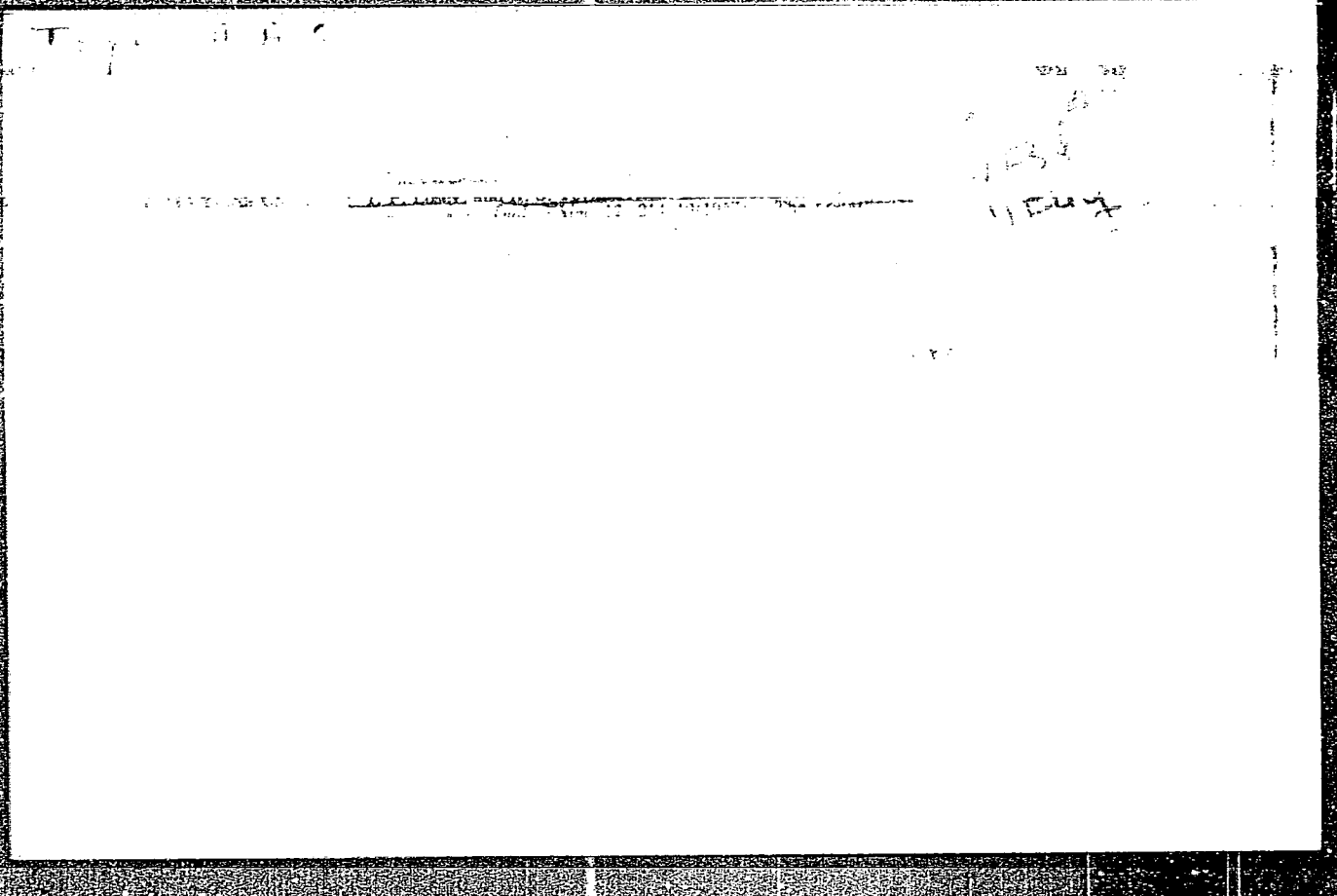
Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Biologiya, No 1, 1957, 738
Author : Parnas, Teyle, Kozlyak, Mezhevskaya
Inst :
Title : On the Reaction of Agglutination and
Complement Fixation in Complex Diagnosis
of Brucellosis.
Orig Pub : Ann. Univ. M. Curie-Sklodowska, 1953
(1954), D8, 89-100
Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1



"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001755520004-2



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001755520004-2"

L 02439-67 EEC(k)-2/EWT(d)/T-2/FSS-2 WR

ACC NR: AR6020056

SOURCE CODE: UR/0313/66/000/002/0017/0017

AUTHOR: Taylor, F. D. *

TITLE: Automatic locking of a large antenna for tracking communication satellites 61 B 9

SOURCE: Ref zh. Issl kosm prostr, Abs. 2.62.138

REF SOURCE: Tr. II Mezhdunar. kongressa Mezhdunar. federatsii po avtomat. upr.,
1963. Avtomatiz. protsessov upr. M., Nauka, 1965, 366-377

TOPIC TAGS: parabolic antenna, tracking control, satellite tracking, ~~antenna~~,
ANTENNA ARRAY, SATELLITE TRACKING

ABSTRACT: A 26-m parabolic antenna array (in Cornwall, England) designed for tracking communication satellites is described. A block diagram of the system and photographs of the control panel are included in the discussion. In addition to provisions for automatic control, the system can be operated manually.

SUB CODE: 09, 17/ SUBM DATE: none

* [possibly U.K. author]

Card 1/1 *gd*

TEYMAN, A.

After changing to a new technology. Pozh.delo 6 no.1:4 Ja
'60. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Starshiy inspektor Inspektsii Gosudarstvennogo pozharnogo
nadzora Dzerzhinskogo rayona Moskvyy.
(Moscow--Oil industries--Fires and fire prevention)

TEYMAN, A.

Public fire inspection in the Dzerzhinskiy District of Moscow.
Pozh.delo 3 no.5:4 My '57. (MLRA 10:7)
(Moscow--Fire prevention--Inspection)

S/271/63/000/002/017/030
A060/A126

AUTHOR:

Teyman, A. I.

TITLE:

Estimate for the distribution of the number of excursions of a stochastic process beyond a specified level

PERIODICAL:

Referativnyy zhurnal, Avtomatika, Telemekhanika i Vychislitel'naya Tekhnika, no. 2, 1963, 78, abstract 2A481 (In collection: "Avtomat. regulirovaniye i upr.", Moscow, AN SSSR, 1962, 399 - 412)

TEXT:

The author solves the problem of estimating the distribution of the number of excursions of a stationary stochastic process beyond a given level. Under certain constraints imposed upon the stochastic process the author derives the necessary and sufficient conditions under which the distribution of the number of excursions tends to the Poisson distribution as the level tends to infinity. The physical sense of the limitations imposed upon the stochastic process is clarified. A method is proposed for estimating the form of the distribution of excursions beyond a given level when the necessary and sufficient conditions ensuring the approach of the distribution to a Poisson distribution are

Card 1/2

Estimate for the distribution of the...

S/271/63/000/002/017/030
A060/A126

not satisfied. An estimate is given for the level starting from which the limit distribution may be used as an approximation. There are 3 figures and 7 references.

L. T.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

L 62579-65

UR/3134/64/000/011/0055/0070

ACCESSION NR: AT5012386

8
Er/

AUTHOR: Pospelov, G. S.; Teyman, A. I.

TITLE: Method of logical diagrams for the planning of the development of a complex system

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Sibirskoye otdeleniye. Institut matematiki. Vychislitel'nyye sistemy, no. 11, 1964, 55-70

TOPIC TAGS: logical network, project planning, system planning, operations research, operation scheduling, generalized network

ABSTRACT: This article supplements and expands an earlier work by the authors (Izvestiya AN SSSR, Tekhnicheskaya kibernetika no. 4, 1963), devoted to a detailed exposition of some mathematical methods of planning the development of complex systems (PERT methods). The present article is a review and deals predominantly with the linear diagram of the plan and with a random network, and covers the following topics: 1. Logical network (network diagram) and time characteristics of a plan. 2. Linear diagram of a plan. 3. Minimization of the cost of development of a set of operations for a specified time duration. 4. Random networks. The original papers dealing with the various topics are referred to. Orig. art. has: 7 figs, 17 formulas, and 1 table.

Card 1/2

I. 52579-65

ACCESSION NR: AT5012386

ASSOCIATION: Institut matematiki SO AN SSSR (Institute of Mathematics SO AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: DP

NR REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 009

Card 2/2

ITSKOVICH, Emmanuil L'vovich; TEYMAN, A.I., red.

[Statistical methods in production automation] Statisticheskie metody pri avtomatizatsii proizvodstva. Moskva, Izd-vo "Energia," 1964. 189 p. (MIRA 17:6)

POSPELOV, G.S. (Moskva); TEYMAN, A.I. (Moskva)

Automation of control processes in the development of
large systems or complex projects. Izv. AN SSSR. Tekh. kib.
no.4:60-79 J1-Ag '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1974", N. G.

"Cancer of the Esophagus," Med. Secur. No. 8, 1974.
Mor., Regional Oncological Point, Moscow. 401.46-;

TEYMAN, H.S.

Tumors

Glomus tumor. Khirurgiia., no. 12, 1951.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, MARCH 1952 ~~1953~~, Uncl.

TEYMAN, N.S., podpolkovnik meditsinskoy sluzhby, kand.med.nauk

Lung surgery in animals following the action of ionizing radiation.
Voen.-med. zhur. no. 6:80-81 Je '60. (MIRA 13:7)
(LUNGS—SURGERY) (X RAYS—PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

TEYMAN, N.S., podpolkovnik med.sluzhby.

~~Plaster-cement casts. Voenn-med.zhur. no.12:83 D '55 (MIRA 12:1)~~
(PLASTER CASTS, SURGICAL)

TEYMAN, N.S., podpolkovnik med. sluzhby; DZUTSEV, N.K., kapitan med. sluzhby

Use of potentiated anesthesia in a hospital. Voen. med. zhur. no.2:
70-72 P '59. (MIRA 12:7)

(ANESTHESIA

potentiated, in military hosp. (Rus))

(MEDICINE, MILITARY AND NAVAL

potentiated anesth. in military hosp. (Rus))

TEYMER, D.A.; NAGOVITSIN, V.V.; AFONINA, V.M.

Hot drawing of deformation-resistant steels and alloys.
Metallurg 7 no.2:28-30 F '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernoy
metallurgii.

(Drawing (Metalwork)) (Deformations (Mechanics))

L 31139-66 EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EWA(d)/T/EWP(t) IJP(c) JD
ACC NR: AP6012234

SOURCE CODE: UR/0129/66/000/004/0019/0021

AUTHOR: Bashchenko, A. P.; Gurevich, Ya. B.; Kogan, L. I.; Teymer, D. A.; Entin, R. I.

ORG: TsNIICHERMET

TITLE: Investigation of steels susceptible to secondary hardening and strengthened by thermomechanical treatment

SOURCE: Metallovedeniye i termicheskaya obrabotka metallov, no. 4, 1966, 19-21

TOPIC TAGS: steel treatment, thermomechanical treatment, low temperature treatment, high temperature treatment /45Kh5M3F, 42Kh2N2VFS, 44Kh5MVFS, 60Kh5MVFS

ABSTRACT: The effect of thermomechanical treatment on the properties of 45Kh5M3F, 42Kh2N2VFS, 44Kh5MVFS, and 60Kh5MVFS structural steels susceptible to secondary hardening has been investigated. Low temperature thermomechanical treatment (austenitizing at 1050—1100C for 15—20 min, cooling to 550C, plastic deformation with 75% reduction, water quenching followed by refrigeration in liquid nitrogen and tempering) improved the strength of all steels tested. For instance, at 330C the tensile strength was 230—266 kg/mm², the yield strength 233—260 kg/mm², the elongation 3%, and the reduction of area 15—30%. Corresponding figures for 480C were 204—246 kg/mm², 194—236 kg/mm², 3—4%, and 18—38%. However, 42Kh2N2VFS and 60Kh5MVFS steels in the as-hardened or low-tempered condition were brittle at room temperature. The yield strength can be increased to about 200 kg/mm² at 500C and about 250 kg/mm² at 539.374:621.785

Card 1/2

L 31139-66

ACC NR: AP6012234

at 330C. High-temperature thermomechanical treatment brings about a less pronounced increase in strength, compared to LTTMT, but a higher ductility. High-temperature tempering of steels alloyed with elements causing secondary hardening can bring about a secondary martensitic transformation. Therefore, these steels should be retempered to eliminate the secondary martensite. The second tempering of conventionally hardened steel considerably increases strength and ductility, but in the case of steel subjected to LTTMT, increases only the ductility. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 1 table.

[WW]

SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 006/ OTH REF: 002/ ATD PRESS: 4240

Card 2/2 LC

Teymer, D.A.

Moscow. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernoy metallurgii

Spetsial'nyye stali i splavy (Special Steels and Alloys) Moscow. Metallurgizdat, 1960. 488 p. (Series: Ita: Sbornik trulov, vyp. 17) Errata slip inserted. 4,000 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agencies: Institut kachestvennykh staley; Gosudarstvennyy planovyy komitet Soveta Ministrov SSSR; and Glavnoye upravleniye nauchno-issledovatel'skikh i proyektnykh organizatsiy.

Ed.: M.V. Fridantsev; Ed. of Publishing House: A.L. Ozeretskaya; Tech. Ed.: V.V. Mikhaylova.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for engineering and research personnel in the metallurgical and machine-building industries.

COVERAGE: This book contains papers on the physical properties of special industrial steels and alloys. Individual papers treat: the problem of flake formation in steels and preventive measures, the effect of alloying additions and heat treatment on the structure and properties of steel, steel corrosion and preventive measures, and the properties of chromium-nickel alloys. There are 120 references: 87 Soviet, 22 English, 9 German, and 2 French.

Teymer, D.A. Alloys Replacing Molybdenum in the Radio Industry 398

Kal'ner, D.A. [Engineer]. Longitudinal Split of Music wire in Testing for Twisting and Nonuniform Plastic Deformation in Drawing 419

Morozova, Ye.S. Effect of Alloying Additions on the Structure and Properties of Patented and Cold Drawn Carbon Wire 441

Zimina, L.N. [Engineer], and M.V. Fridantsev. Structural Changes in Nickel-Base Alloys 472

18 1250

30671

S/137/81/000/010/040/056
A006/A101

AUTHOR: Teymer, D.A.

TITLE: Alloys replacing molybdenum in the radio-engineering industry

PERIODICAL: Referativnyi zhurnal. Metallurgiya, no. 10, 1961, 24, abstract
101170 ("Sb. tr. Tsentr. n.-i. inst. chernoy metallurgii", 1960, no.
17, 398 - 418)

TEXT: The author developed a technology of producing a wire of 0.13-0.03 mm gross section from Ni-Mo and Ni-W alloys, to replace Mo for the winding-on of electron tube grids. He also studied the physical and mechanical properties of the alloys. Alloys containing 10-30% Mo and 66-69% Ni and small admixture of Mn, Si, S, P, Fe and C, were melted from electrolytic "000" Ni, Mo and Mn metals, crystalline Si and commercially pure Armo-Fe in a high-frequency furnace in magnesite crucibles at 1370-1400°C. The production of compact ingots was assured by the use of a vacuum and deoxidizing during the melting process. Alloys, containing up to 20% Mo were satisfactorily forged and rolled at 1,220-1,250°C. Alloys with 10 and > 20% Mo, quenched respectively from 1,050-1,080 and 1,150-1,200°C, showed least strength and hardness and were easily cold deformed at up

Card 1/2

30671

S/137/61/000/010/040/056
A006/A101

Alloys replacing molybdenum ...

to 85% reduction. Alloy HIMO25 (NIMO25) with 24-28% Mo had σ_b at 750°C as high as 50-58.5 kg/mm², E = 17,000 kg/mm² at 750°C, ρ 1.20 - 1.45 ohm mm²/m. The alloy possesses a factor of linear expansion exceeding twice that of Mo, but shows low heat conductivity. The same technology was employed to melt Ni-W alloys containing 60 - 61% Ni, 9 - 25% W, the rest Fe, and small amounts of Mn, Si, and C. The alloys were forged at 1,200-1,240°C. Alloy HMB 025 (NIVO25) with 25.8% W had σ_b at 800°C equal to 40.5 kg/mm², ρ 1.22 ohm mm²/m and E at 800°C as high as 18,000 kg/mm². NIVO15 wire is less susceptible to cold hardening than NIMO25. The heat conductivity of Ni-W alloys increases linearly with higher temperature; this extends the possibility of using the alloys for electron tube grids. Corrosion resistance of Ni-W alloys is not below that of Ni-Mo alloys under equal conditions. The author mentions comparative mechanical and physical properties of annealed wire from Mo, NIMO20, NIMO25, NIVO20, NIVO25. Tests made with NIMO25 and NIVO25 alloy grids showed the equal quality of these alloys as satisfactory Mo substitutes. However, by taking into account the easy deformability of NIVO wire in cold state, NIVO should be preferred to NIMO.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

G. Moskalik

Card 2/2

69332

18.7100

S/129/60/000/05/005/023
E193/E283

AUTHORS: Teymer, D. A., Petrenko, A. G., and Kurtova, L. A.,
Engineers

TITLE: Protection Against Decarburization¹⁸ of High-Speed
Cutting Steels During Annealing

PERIODICAL: Metallovedeniye i termicheskaya obrabotka metallov,
1960, Nr 5, pp 19-23 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The object of the investigation, described in the present paper, was to develop a method of preventing decarburization of high-speed cutting steel during annealing, which, at the same time, would give protection against oxidation, so as to eliminate the need for subsequent pickling, which, in the case of thin wire, may prove to be a difficult operation and may result in inferior surface finish and in considerable losses of the metal. The experimental work was carried on strip (1.5 to 3 mm thick) and wire (1 to 3 mm diameter) specimens, annealed in a salt bath, in vacuum and in various protective atmospheres (hydrogen, dissociated ammonia and the products of partial combustion of kerosene). Two steels were used in the experiments: steel P9 containing

Card 1/8

69332

S/129/60/000/05/005/023
E193/E283Protection Against Decarburization of High-Speed Cutting Steels
During Annealing

0.84% C, 3.98% Cr, 8.3% W, and 0.36% Mn, and steel P18 containing 0.76% C, 4.02% Cr, 15.89% W, 1.26% V, 0.40% Mn, and 0.13% Si. The degree of decarburization was determined by the method due to V. D. Sadovskiy. The experiments on the effect of dry and moist hydrogen, or dissociated ammonia atmospheres, were conducted in the apparatus illustrated in Fig 1, showing: 1 - gas flow meter; 2 - water; 3 - alumina gel; 4 - thermometer; 5 - three-way stopcock; 6 - annealed specimen; 7 - quartz tube. The gases were dried (to dew point of -50°C) by passing through regenerated alumina gel; oxygen was removed from hydrogen by passing it through a tube with titanium shavings heated to 900 to 1000°C . The annealing experiments (30 min duration) were carried out at various temperatures between 600 and 1000°C . The results are reproduced in Fig 2, where the depth of decarburization (mm) is plotted against the annealing temperature ($^{\circ}\text{C}$). The results of other experiments are reproduced in Fig 3, where the depth of decarburization (mm) at 900°C is plotted against the duration (h) of the annealing

Card 2/8

69332

S/129/60/000/05/005/023
E193/E283

Protection Against Decarburization of High-Speed Cutting Steels
During Annealing

treatment, the four curves relating to experiments carried out in 1 - dry hydrogen, 2 - moist hydrogen, 3 - dry, dissociated ammonia, and 4 - moist dissociated ammonia. It will be seen that at temperatures above 600°C, neither moist nor dry hydrogen (or dissociated ammonia) can be used as a protective atmosphere for heat-treating high-speed cutting steels. In the next series of experiments, the suitability of products of partial combustion of kerosene for this purpose was studied. The apparatus used for the production of the protective atmosphere is illustrated in Fig 4, showing: 1 - electric motor; 2 - kerosene pump; 3 - kerosene filter; 4 - pressure regulator; 5 - pressure gauge; 6 - burner jet; 7 - air blower; 8 - throttle; 9 - ceramic housing of the burner; 10 - hole for igniting kerosene; 11 - combustion chamber; 12 - inspection hole; 13 - air heater; 14 - tube filled with coke; 15 - gas consumption meter; 16 - fabric filter;

Card 3/8

69332

S/129/60/000/05/005/023
E193/E283

Protection Against Decarburization of High-Speed Cutting Steels
During Annealing

17 - pressure gauge. The apparatus is operated in the following manner: with the aid of the pump, 2, kerosene is supplied to the burner 6 through filter 3 and pressure regulator 4. Air is supplied by the air blower 7 and is passed through the heater 13 before being mixed with kerosene in the burner where a highly combustible suspension of kerosene in air is formed. The mixture is burned in the combustion chamber 11, provided with fire-resisting lining and a horizontal partition which ensures good mixing of the combustion products. The products of partial combustion pass through a cooling column 14, filled with coke; in the upper part of this column, water is sprayed to cool and clean the combustion products which are later purified by passing through the fabric filter 16. The gas obtained in this apparatus contained 5 to 6% CO₂, 8 to 15% CO, 6 to 15% H₂ and up to 0.5% O₂. When an atmosphere with a low moisture content was required, the gas was dried with the aid of alumina gel; when necessary, CO₂ was removed by passing

Card 4/8

69332

S/129/60/000/05/005/023
E193/E283

Protection Against Decarburization of High-Speed Cutting Steels
During Annealing

the gas through a vessel filled with 33% water solution of NaOH; the drying and purifying train is illustrated in Fig 5, showing a tube with cotton wool, flow meter, vessels with the NaOH solution and a tube with alumina gel. The CO₂ content in the purified gas did not exceed 0.5%. The heat-treatment experiments were carried out on specimens, measuring 20 x 25 mm, 0.6 to 1.5 mm thick, which were held at 900°C for 1 h and then cooled slowly to room temperature. The results are given in Table 1 under the following headings: preliminary treatment of the protective atmosphere (without drying and purifying treatment; ditto; ditto; ditto; drying; ditto; drying and removal of CO₂; ditto; ditto;); CO₂, CO, and H₂ content, %; dew point, °C; depth, mm of the decarburized layer. It will be seen that the products of partial combustion of kerosene require supplementary drying and purifying treatments to ensure full protection against decarburization of

Card 5/8

X

69332

S/129/60/000/05/005/023
E193/E283

Protection Against Decarburization of High-Speed Cutting Steels
During Annealing

high speed cutting steel. In the next series of experiments, the suitability of the products of partial combustion of kerosene for intermittent annealing of wires, made of steels P8, P9K5, and Mo-6 (0.96% C, 0.44% Mn, 4.05% Cr, 5.65% Mo, 2.96% V), was studied. Coils of wire, 0.9 to 1.5 mm diameter, weighing 5 to 6 kg, were placed in a metal container which, after purging with the burnt gas, was inserted in a muffle furnace; the annealing operation consisted in heating the charge to 900°C, holding it at the temperature for 2 h, and cooling at the rate of 50°C/h. The same experiments were carried out in vacuum, in a salt bath, and in air, the heat treatment in the latter case consisting in heating the wire to 740°C, holding it at the temperature for 40 min, and cooling in water. It was found that the mechanical properties of steel are not significantly affected by the method of annealing, except when the heat-treatment is carried out in a salt bath, in which case a product, characterized by surface defects and non-uniformity of the mechanical properties, *IX*

69332

S/129/60/000/05/005/023
E193/E283

Protection Against Decarburization of High-Speed Cutting Steels
During Annealing

is obtained; in addition, a somewhat difficult washing operation is necessary when salt bath is used for heat-treating the wire. The degree of decarburization varied with the method of annealing employed, which also affected the drying characteristics of the annealed wire (i.e. the maximum total deformation between anneals). This is shown by the data given in Table 2 under the following headings: type of steel; σ_b , (UTS kg/mm²), δ (elongation, %), and maximum deformation between anneals for material annealed in (a) air, (b) burnt kerosene gas, (c) vacuum and (d) salt bath. Best results, in this respect, were obtained when dried and purified products of partial combustion of kerosene were used as the protective atmosphere. Wires, made of steels Pl8, Mo-6 and P9K5, annealed in this atmosphere, could be drawn to 66, 55, and 80% total deformation, respectively. It would appear that the improvement in the drawing characteristics of wires, annealed in the atmosphere of partially burnt kerosene gas, can, to some extent, be

Card 7/8

69332

S/129/60/000/05/005/023
E193/E283

Protection Against Decarburization of High-Speed Cutting Steels
During Annealing

attributed to the formation of soot (graphite deposit) on the wire surface, which acts as a lubricant. Several conclusions were reached. (1) Annealing the high speed cutting steel in the atmosphere of partially burnt kerosene gas, from which both H_2O and CO_2 have been removed, ensures freedom from decarburization and scale formation. (2) This protective atmosphere is effective at temperatures up to $900^\circ C$. (3) The method of annealing, studied during the present investigation, is of particular importance in annealing wire and other products of small cross-section. Acknowledgments are made to Ye. S. Morozova, who participated in this work. There are 5 figures, 2 tables and 2 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: TsNIChERMET

Card 8/8

BOGOLYUBOV, V.A.; MAGOVITSYN, V.V.; TARATYNOV, V.P.; TEYMER, D.A.;
FILYAND, M.A.

Stainless free-cutting steel. Metalloved. i term. obr. met.
no.11:41-43 N '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernoy
metallurgii.

(Steel, Stainless)
(Tool steel)

18.1130

30459
S/129/61/000/011/008/010
E073/E135

AUTHORS: Bogulyubov, V.A., Nagovitsyn, V.V., Taratynov, V.P.,
Teymer, D.A., and Filyand, M.A.

TITLE: Stainless free cutting steel

PERIODICAL: Metallovedeniye i termicheskaya obrabotka metallov,
no.11, 1961, 41-43

TEXT: Machining of the steel 1X18H9 (1Kh18N9) can be effectively improved by introducing 0.20-0.40% S. However, a content of over 0.20% S brings about a deterioration in the hot-working properties of the material. This difficulty can be largely overcome if the sulphur is added in the form of sulphides of zirconium or molybdenum. However, the presence of sulphur will always reduce the plasticity and the resistance-to-corrosion of the material. The machinability of stainless steel can also be improved by introducing selenium. A content of 0.15-0.30% Se has no appreciable influence on the mechanical properties of chromium-nickel stainless steel; the elongation, contraction and impact strength are higher than in the case of adding S; the decrease in the resistance-to-corrosion is insignificant. Since Se cannot

Card 1/3

Stainless free cutting steel

30459
S/129/61/000/011/008/010
E073/E135

be used in its pure form, experiments have been made to find Se-containing master alloys which would enable obtaining the required Se content, without generating excessively poisonous substances during the process of melting. The experiments were carried out in high-frequency furnaces of 35-50 kg and 0.5-1.5-ton capacity and in a 1.5-ton capacity arc furnace. It was found that Se-containing steel should be produced in high-frequency furnaces with acidic linings since in these the amount of selenium oxide generated is 5-10 times lower than in basically-lined furnaces (the selenium contamination of the air was evaluated by V.P. Yershov of the Institut gigiyeny truda i profzabolevaniy AMN SSSR (Institute of Hygiene and Industrial Diseases of AMN USSR). The selenium-generation from arc furnaces is higher. The iron-base master alloy should contain 20-25% Se; if the Se content is higher its evaporation increases appreciably. Forming of the steel was without special difficulty, the initial forging temperature being 1150-1180 °C and the final one 900 °C. The thus-obtained blanks were hot-rolled to 6.5 mm and 4.5 - 4 mm strip for further cold-rolling. The hot-rolled strip was quenched from

Card 2/3

30459

Stainless free cutting steel

S/129/61/000/011/008/010
E073/E135

1050 °C in running water; the Se and S contents did not affect the hardness of the metal after heat-treatment. The machinability and the corrosion-resistance were also tested and comparative tests were made on steel containing S additions. It was found that additions of S or Se to the steel under investigation improved its machinability so that it approaches that of carbon steels. It was also found that additions of S did reduce the resistance-to-corrosion of the material. Addition of Se in a quantity greater than 0.15-0.30% reduces the corrosion-resistance of this steel on exposure to a hot and humid climate, an atmosphere which is contaminated by sulphurous gases, human perspiration and sea mist. There are 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: TsNIChM

Card 3/3

S/130/62/000/002/003/005
A006/A101

AUTHORS: Teymer, D. A., Nagovitsin, V. V., Afonina, V. M.

TITLE: Hot drawing of hard-to-deform steel and alloys (From materials of the Coordination Conference)

PERIODICAL: Metallurg, no. 2, 1962, 28 - 30

TEXT: At the Moscow Conference on hot-drawing of hard-to-deform steels, organized in July 1961 by TsNIChM, most of the reports were devoted to the problem of selecting a method to heat the wire prior to drawing. Among various means, such as preheating in molten lead, in gas furnaces and salt baths, the Conference selected preheating by high-frequency current as the most advanced and efficient method. The experimental investigations were made with a 100 kw high-frequency valve generator for preheating up to 9 mm thick wire; for wire of greater thickness a generator of up to 8,000 cycles frequency was used. Subsequently, high-speed steel wire was successfully drawn to 12 - 35% partial and up to 80% total reduction. The drawing speed varied within 30 - 100 m/min. TsNIChM recommended 230 - 320°C preheating temperature for P18 (R18) grade steel. The properties of high-speed steel wire, drawn by the hot method, were not different from the pro-

Card 1/2

Hot drawing of hard-to-deform steel...

S/130/62/000/002/003/005
A006/A101

perties of cold-drawn wire. Surface defects can be eliminated by polishing the wire in bundles. This is however only effective in the case of wire not over 2.5 mm thick. The design of machines for polishing wires in bundles should be improved in such a manner that the polishing disk would rotate around the wire.

ASSOCIATION: Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernoy metallurgii
(Central Scientific Research Institute of Ferrous Metallurgy)

Card 2/2

L 10225-66 EWT(m)/EWA(d)/EWP(t)/EWP(k)/EWP(z)/EWP(b) MJW/JD/WB
 ACC NR: AP5027910 SOURCE CODE: UR/0133/65/000/011/1000/1000

AUTHOR: Teymer, D. A.; Afonina, V. M.

ORG: none

TITLE: Kh18G14AN4(EP197) low-magnetic-permeability stainless steel

SOURCE: Stal', no. 11, 1965, 1000

TOPIC TAGS: stainless steel, austenitic steel, nonmagnetic steel, Cr
 steel, Mn steel, Ni steel,

ABSTRACT: The Central Scientific Research Institute of Ferrous Metallurgy has developed Kh18G14AN4(EP197) stainless steel (0.12% C, 17-19% Cr, 12-14% Mn, 3.5-4.5% Ni, 0.20-0.32% N) having high corrosion resistance, low magnetic permeability, and stable austenite. EP197 steel wire can be cold drawn to 0.3-2.0 mm diameter and has a tensile strength of 160-220 kg/mm² at a satisfactory ductility. However, the wire is age hardenable due to the presence of nitrides. Cold-rolled EP197 strip annealed and quenched has high ductility and is suitable for manufacturing medical equipment by cold-forming methods. EP197 steel has good weldability. In the strain-hardened condition it has a tensile strength of 170 kg/mm², which can be increased to 176 kg/mm² by aging at 400C.

[WW]

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: none/ ATD PRESS: 4163

Card 1/1

ACC NR: AT6026548

SOURCE CODE: UR/2776/66/000/046/0041/0049

AUTHOR: Teymer, D. A.; Afonina, V. M.; Yelyutina, G. I.

ORG: Central Scientific Research Institute of Ferrous Metallurgy, Moscow (Tsentral'-nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernoy metallurgii)

TITLE: Research and development of properties of the new low-magnetic Kh18G14AN4 (EP197) stainless steels

SOURCE: Moscow. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernoy metallurgii. Sbornik trudov, no. 46, 1966, Spetsial'nyye stali i splavy (Special steels and alloys) 41-49

TOPIC TAGS: stainless steel, alloying, manganese, chromium, nitrogen, austenite, martensite, plastic deformation, corrosion resistance, magnetic permeability, mechanical property / Kh18G14AN4 stainless steel, EP197 stainless steel, 2Kh20N13 steel, Kh19G14AN4 steel, Kh19G12N4 steel, 1Kh18N9T steel

ABSTRACT: New Kh18G14AN4 stainless steels with nitrogen additions were developed in order to reduce Ni contents for economy purposes. Ten grades of these steels containing 17 to 19% Cr, 2 to 5% Ni, 0.05 to 0.2% C, 8.5 to 15% Mn and 0.2 to 0.45% N₂ were melted. Compositions of each heat were chosen so as to produce austenitic structures. Wire samples ranging in diameter from 1.35 to 0.6 mm were reduced from 1.55 mm for the

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AT6026548

study of the influence of chemical composition on magnetic permeability as a function of cold deformation. Tests were also made for corrosion stability in synthetic "Black Sea" water and for intercrystalline corrosion tendencies in a $H_2SO_4 + CuSO_4$ solution. Steels containing 0.07 to 0.11% C, 9.5 to 14% Mn, 3.5 to 4.5% Ni, 17 to 19% Cr and 0.24 to 0.32% N₂ were very stable in the sea water and the steels containing 17 to 19% Cr, 3.5 to 4.5% Ni, 9.5 to 14.5% Mn and 0.24 to 0.32% N₂ did not exhibit intercrystalline corrosion tendencies. Magnetic permeability measurements showed that steels containing 0.10% C, 12 to 14% Mn, 17 to 19% Cr and 0.24 to 0.32% N₂ retained their austenitic structures after extensive plastic deformations at room temperature. At -196°C, all of the steels transformed into martensite (as much as 37%) with deformation. At -76°C, the most stable steel was 2Kh20N13, while the next best steels were Kh19G14AN4 and Kh19G12N4 with 14 and 12% Mn. Below 12% Mn the percentage of martensite and the magnetic permeability increased. By tempering Kh18G14AN4 steel wires up to 600°C, the strength increased from 1880 to 2050 MN/m² while the plasticity dropped slightly. Cold worked sheets of Kh18G14AN4 gave similar results. It was concluded that Kh18G14AN4 steel could replace 1Kh18N9T in many applications. Orig. art. has: 1 figure, 5 tables.

SUB CODE: 11/

SUBM DATE: none/

ORIG REF: 003/

OTH REF: 002

Card 2/2

TEYMER, V.A., podpolkovnik meditsinskoy sluzhby

Change in some biochemical indexes in infectious hepatitis. Voen.-
med. zhur. no.6:80 Je '61. (MIRA 14:8)
(HEPATITIS, INFECTIOUS)

TEYMER, V. A. (Lieutenant Colonel of the Medical Service)

"Change in Certain Biochemical Indices in Botkin's Disease."

Voyenno-Meditsinskiy Zhurnal, NO. 6, 1961:

TSYMIN, I. I.

PA 78T97

USSR/Radio
Radiation;
Radio Operation

Mar 1948

"Pulse Radiation," I. I. Teymin, Cand Phys Math Sci,
3 pp

"Radio" No 3

Describes nature and operation of pulse radiation in
radio.

ID

78T97

USSR / Soil Science Tilling. Melioration. Erosion. J

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 11, 1958, No. 48691

Author : Teymorov, K.

Last : Not given

Title : On the Scale of Washing Rates in Relation to the Gradation of Salinity and to the Composition of the Salts

Orig Pub : Sots. s.-kh. Azerbaydzhana, 1957, No 9, 56-59

Abstract : The chief reason for the poor effectiveness of washing saline soils in the South Mugan' is the unfavorable physical and chemical properties of the subsoils. In the scale of washing rates proposed by A. A. Shoshin, the composition of salts in the subsoils is not taken into consideration. The article gives the results of the author's experiments on a more precise definition

Card 1/2

USSR / Soil Science Tilling. Melioration. Erosion. J

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 11, 1958, No. 48691

of the washing rates for soils with sodium sulfate and chloride salination.

Card 2/2

57

PA 55/49179

USSR/Petroleum

Magist
Fuel

Jan 49

"Combustion of Cracked Mazut Containing an Increased Amount of Physical Impurities," G. G. Teymurazov, *Izvestiya*, 2 p

"Elek Stants" No 1

Article reports on use of cracked mazut as a power station fuel which proved satisfactory since 1946. However, difficulties arose in late 1947 and in 1948 due to increase in specific gravity (from 0.985 to 1.0) and in physical impurities (2.02% peak). Gives

YTD

55/49179

USSR/Petroleum (Contd)

Jan 49

some details on analysis of impurities, clogging of fuel pipes, use of filters, accumulation of impurities in boilers, etc. Recommends standardization of cracked mazut as was done for heavy mazut.

FDD

55/49179

TEYMURAZOV, G. G.

ISRAYELIAN, M.G.; PETRENKO, A.A.; TEYMURAZIAN, R.A.; KHODZHAYANTS, Yu.M.

Measuring oxide concentrations in liquid-metal heat carriers.
Izv. AN Arm. SSR. Ser. tekhn. nauk 16 no.6:3-10 '63.
(MIRA 17:1)

ACC NR: AP7002836

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0233/66/000/004/0037/0042

AUTHOR: Teymurov, F. D.

ORG: none

TITLE: Problem of passage of a longitudinal wave through a pulley block

SOURCE: AN AzerbSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fiziko-tekhnikeskikh i matematicheskikh nauk, no. 4, 1966, 37-42

TOPIC TAGS: vibration theory, differential equation, boundary value problem, approximate solution

ABSTRACT: The author uses the exact solution obtained by Kh. A. Rakhmatulin (PMM v. 9, no. 6, 1945) dealing with an oblique shock propagating along a flexible string with large velocities in the presence of friction, to analyze the propagation of a normal shock along an infinite string passing through stationary and movable pulley blocks, with fixed and movable centers (Fig. 1). The problem is assumed to be symmetrical with respect to the impact point (v_0). The article contains the differential equations, the boundary conditions, an exact general solution of the problem, and an approximate analytic solution. The results of a numerical solution

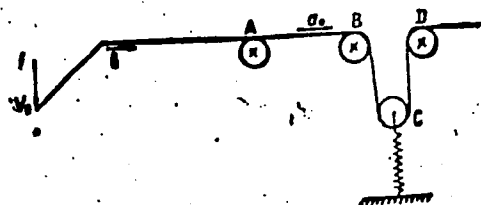


Fig. 1. Diagram of problem

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AP7002836

of the general equation with a computer (Strela), obtained by the Runge-Kutta method, are compared with the results of the approximate analytic solution and are found to coincide within 5%. The results also show that the presence of the pulley block with the moving center greatly reduces the deformation of the string produced during the shock. The influence of this block propagates with the speed of sound to the left and to the right of the block. Additional calculations show that the deformation decrease caused by the moving block increases with decreasing rigidity of the spring. Orig. art. has: 4 figures, 37 formulas, and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 20, 12/ SUBM DATE: 00/ ORIG REF: 002

Card 2/2